

THE WEEKLY GLEANER

WEEKLY
GLEANER

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AS A VOICE TO ISRAEL.

VOLUME I.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 5617, (1857.)

NUMBER 30

The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE
AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN, D. D.,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum, payable in advance,.....	\$5
Per Quarter,.....	\$1.50
Per Six Months.....	\$3
For the Eastern States, Utah, and Europe,.....	\$3
Per Copy,.....	12c.

Advertisements inserted at the following rates:
One Square of ten lines, one month.....4 00
Every additional Square.....2 00
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All communications to be addressed to "EDITOR
OF THE GLEANER."

Notice.

Subscribers who receive THE GLEANER through the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., are apprised that all copies sent through that channel are prepaid here; consequently there is nothing to be paid on them, whether they have the stamp of the office or not.

Burning of the Temple.

1. The word that came to Jeremiah from the Lord, saying.

2. Place thyself in the gate of the house of the Lord, and proclaim there this word, and say, Hear the word of the Lord, all ye of Judah, that enter in by these gates to bow down before the Lord.

3. Thus hath said the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, Amend your ways, and your deeds, and I will permit you to dwell in this place.

4. (But) do not rely on deceitful words, saying, The Temple of the Lord, The Temple of the Lord, The Temple of the Lord, (as) they (say).

5. For if ye thoroughly amend your ways and your deeds; if ye thoroughly execute justice between a man and his neighbor;

6. If ye oppress not the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow, and shed not innocent blood in this place, and walk not after other gods to your own hurt:

7. Then will I permit you to dwell in this place, in the land I have given to your fathers, from eternity to eternity.

8. Behold, ye rely on deceitful words that cannot profit. * * *

12. For go ye now unto my place which was in Shiloh, where I caused my name to dwell at the first, and see what I did unto it because of the wickedness of my people Israel.

13. And, now, whereas ye have done all these acts, saith the Lord, and I spoke unto you, causing (the prophets) to rise up early

and speaking, while ye would not hear and I called you while ye would not answer.

14. Therefore will I do unto this house, which is called by my name, whereon ye rely, and unto the place which I have given to you, and to your fathers, as I have done to Shiloh.

15. And I will cast you out of my presence, as I have cast out all your brethren, all the seed of Ephraim.—[Jeremiah vii: 1-8, 12-15.]

It was on the 10th of August, the day already darkened in the Jewish calendar by the destruction of the former Temple by the king of Babylon! It was almost passed. Titus withdrew again into the Antonia, intending the next morning to make a general assault. The quiet summer evening came on; the setting sun set for the last time on the snow white marble walls, and glistening golden pinnacles of the Temple roof. Titus had retired to rest; when suddenly a wild and terrible cry was heard, and a man came rushing in, announcing that the Temple was on fire. Some of the besieged, notwithstanding their repulse in the morning, had sallied out to attack the men who were busily employed in extinguishing the fires about the cloisters. The Romans not merely drove them back, but, entering the sacred space with them, forced their way to the door of the Temple. A soldier, without or-

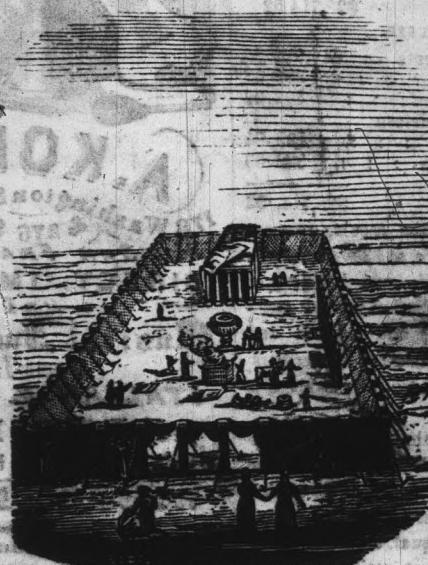
ders, mounting on the shoulders of one of his comrades, threw a blazing brand into a gilded small door on the north side of the chambers, in the outer building, or porch. The flames sprung up at once. The Jews uttered one simultaneous shriek, and grasped their swords, with a furious determination of revenging and perishing in the ruins of the Temple. Titus rushed down with the utmost speed; he shouted, he made signs to his soldiers to quench the fire; his voice was drowned, and his signs unnoticed, in the blind confusion. The legionaries either could not or would not hear: they rushed on, trampling each other down in their furious haste, or, stumbling over the crumbling ruins, perished with the enemy. Each exhorted the other, and each hurled his blazing brand into the inner part of the edifice, and then hurried to his work of carnage. The unarmed and defenseless people were slain in thousands; they lay heaped, like sacrifices, round the altar; the steps of the Temple ran with streams of blood, which washed down the bodies that lay about.

Titus found it impossible to check the rage of the soldiery; he entered with his officers, and surveyed the interior of the sacred edifice. The splendor filled them with wonder; and as

the flames had not yet penetrated to the holy place, he made a last effort to save it, and springing forth, again exhorted the soldiers to stay the progress of the conflagration. The centurion Liberalis endeavored to force obedience with his staff of office; but even respect for the emperor gave way to the furious animosity against the Jews, to the fierce excitement of battle, and to the insatiable hope of plunder. The soldiers saw every thing around them radiant with gold, which shone dazzlingly in the wild light of the flames; they supposed that incalculable treasures were laid up in the sanctuary. A soldier, unperceived, thrust a lighted torch between the hinges of the door the whole building was in flames in an instant. The blinding smoke and fire forced the officers to retreat: and the noble edifice was left to its fate.

It was an appalling spectacle to the Roman—what was it to the Jew? The whole summit of the hill which commanded the city, blazed like a volcano. One after another the buildings fell in with a tremendous crash, and were swallowed up in the fiery abyss. The roofs of cedar were like sheets of flame: the gilded pinnacles shone like spikes of red light: the gate towers sent up tall columns of flames and smoke. The neighboring hills were lighted up; and dark groups of people were seen watching in horrible anxiety the progress of the destruction: the walls and heights of the upper city were crowded with faces, some pale with the agony of despair, others scowling unavailing vengeance. The shouts of the Roman soldiery, as they ran to and fro, and the howlings of the insurgents who were perishing in the flames, mingled with the roaring of the conflagration, and the thundering sound of falling timbers. The echoes of the mountains replied, or brought back the shrieks of the people on the heights: all along the walls resounded screams and wailings: men, who were expiring with famine, rallied their remaining strength to utter a cry of anguish and desolation.

The slaughter within was even more dreadful than the spectacle from without. Men and women, old and young, insurgents and priests, those who fought, and those who entreated mercy were hewn down in an indiscriminate carnage. The number of the slain exceeded that of the slayers. The legionaries had to clamber over heaps of dead, to carry on their work of extermination. John, at the head of some of his troops, cut his way through, first into the outer court of the Temple, afterward into the upper city. Some of the priests upon



THE TABERNACLE

the roof wrenched off the gilded spikes,* with their sockets of lead, and used them as missiles against the Romans below. Afterwards they fled to a part of the wall about fourteen feet wide: they were summoned to surrender; but two of them, Mair, son of Belga, and Joseph, son of Dalia, plunged headlong into the flames.

No part escaped the fury of the Romans. The treasures, with all their wealth of money, jewels, and costly robes—the plunder which the zealots had laid up—were totally destroyed. Nothing remained but a small part of the outer cloister, in which about six thousand unarmed and defenceless people, with women and children, had taken refuge. These poor wretches, like multitudes of others, had been led up to the Temple by a false prophet, who had proclaimed that God commanded all the Jews to go up to the Temple, where he would display his Almighty power to save his people. The soldiers set fire to the building: every soul perished.

For during all this time, false prophets, suborned by zealots, had kept the people in a state of feverish excitement, as though the expected deliverer would still appear. This was done with the view of keeping the besieged from deserting and going over to the Romans. Thus the misguided people who never would listen to the views of their true prophets, in the last moment of its political existence allowed itself to be deceived and misled by hired false prophets, who, instead of truth, told the people, not what they ought to have done and to have expected but as did and do all hired false prophets, what they liked to hear.

But the promises of the prophets and the hopes of the people failed. The whole Roman army, entered the sacred precincts and pitched their Eagles and standards over against the eastern gate, and there offered sacrifices unto them as was the custom in the Roman army whose whole religion, as Tertullian, tells us, in his apology, Chap. 16, consisted in worshiping the ensigns, swearing by them. They preferred them to all other gods; and saluted Titus the Emperor with the greatest acclamation of joy. This was not a little enhanced by the value of the plunder they obtained, which was so great that gold fell in Syria to half its former value.

The few priests were still on the top of the walls to which they had escaped; five more days they held out against burning thirst and consuming hunger, till at last they had to yield. They came down and were presented by the guards to Titus, they entreated for their lives, but Titus answered, that the hour of mercy was passed: they were led to execution.

The roof of the Temple was garnished with sharp-pointed golden spikes, to prevent birds from perching on it and defiling it.

Home for Widows—New Orleans.

The second annual report of this charitable institution by its worthy president, M. M. Simpson, Esq. is highly encouraging. Our limited space does not allow us to give it in full, and so we extract the following. As to its purpose and efficiency the report states:

Within these walls are sheltered and protected the humblest of our people, on terms of kindness with the wisest and best. Wherever the heavy hand of misfortune has fallen, the protecting arms of your charity have been extended to assist and raise. Beneath this roof may be found the aged, friendless spinster, whose wants are provided for, and whose sole aim, in life is to go hence in peace; the infant just budding into life—the aged matron with widowed heart, still clinging to the past—deserted offspring craving for protection, and receiving it—dispensed in no niggard spirit.

The inmates of the institution number thirty-three; adults, seven; and children of all ages (from six months to fourteen years,) twenty-six.

The establishment of the Primary School has recently been connected with the Home and

placed under the management of Miss Hart, it gives promise of becoming an invaluable adjunct.

During the ensuing year, it is contemplated to extend the industrial pursuits of the Home and from this source we may look for a portion of our revenue. From profitable employment among the adults, it is confidently hoped the seeds of cheerfulness will spring: it will relieve a sense of dependence, too keenly alive, and then render all more subservient to the rules and regulations of.

The board has been able fully to meet the extra expenditures incurred since the foundation of the institution. The application of the board to the legislature for assistance resulted in the ready appropriation of 6,000 dollars by the state to the Home, accompanied with economy upon the mission of Israel and this known benevolence.

The Finance Committee of the Board, in its last report, submits, as follows.

RECEIPTS, from all sources to this date (March 15th 1857). \$25,714 62

Made up as follows:

State	.....	\$6000.00
Heb. Ben. Association	.....	2000.00
Heb. Ladies' Ben. Society	.....	1000.00
Resident Citizens—Non-Israelites	.....	1500.00
Rsd. Cit.—Israelites	.....	11235.00
From same, for dues etc.	.....	3379.52
Non-resident Israelites	.....	600.00

\$25,714 52

EXPENDITURES.

Building and improvements	: : : : :	\$18,912 50
Furniture, etc.	: : : : :	980 38
Charity, prior to opening	: : : : :	802 39
Supplies and salaries, thirteen months	: : : : :	4,193 35
Cash and uncollected bills	: : : : :	826 00

\$25,714 52

The expenditures for the ensuing year are estimated by the committee, at \$300 per month, or \$3600 per annum. This sum is fully provided for by the contribution of the members—the roll numbering one hundred and seventy-eight, including country subscribers.

The maximum rate fixed for city members is two dollars per month.

The Institution (says the report) is of importance to our name, and should be rendered permanent. The various reports of the several Grand Juries, visiting during the past year, claim for it a standard equal, and in many respects superior, to the oldest institutions of the kind in our community. We are therefore the special guardians of our people's honor in this respect.

An Interesting Relic.

We are indebted for the following interesting item to the *Daily Call*:

"A friend has placed in our hands a copy of the "Californian," a newspaper published in this city from the Spring of '47 to the close of '48. The number before us bears date of April 26th, '48; it is a very neat specimen of typography, and is just about the size of the MORNING CALL. The "Californian," seems to have enjoyed a pretty extensive advertising patronage, taking into consideration the few inhabitants which at that time peopled San Francisco.

In looking over the list of advertisements, one fails to find the names of any of our present business firms. Even the names of the editors and publishers of the little sheet cannot now be found in our City Directory. The "Californian," contains the following article on San Francisco :

"We learn that in 1844—four years ago—the town contained 10 or 12 houses and under 50 inhabitants. Now, in 1848, it contains 135 finished dwelling houses, 10 unfinished do., 12 stores and warehouses, and 35 shanties—total 192. Population about 1000; composed almost entirely of foreigners from the States and the European countries. The commercial business of the place is vastly greater than

that of any other town in the territory. Its rapid increase within the last eighteen months is unparalleled on the Pacific. It contains a good school. There is a great deficiency in the comparative number of the female portion of the inhabitants."

This article was written a short time previous to the discovery of gold. What a change nine years wrought in San Francisco! Instead of 1000 inhabitants it has 60,000, with buildings sufficient to house them all; and more business than any other city on the Pacific Coast."

One of the most striking features of the above item is the changes that this city has from 1844 to date, undergone in every respect and which to this day it undergoes. One year in California produces more vicissitudes, reverses and revolutions, than ten in the Atlantic States—fifty in England—seventy in Germany—and 2000 in the East.

FANCY GOODS.



A. KOHLER
178 Washington St.
(& 276 Stockton St.)
SAN FRANCISCO
DIRECT IMPORTER
Musical Instruments
Genuine
ITALIAN & ROMAN
STRINGS
SHEET MUSIC MUSIC BOOKS
FANCY GOODS & TOYS

Orders for the above, by the case or otherwise filled promptly, and at the lowest prices.

A. KOHLER'S

STOCK OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Probably exceeds the sum total of all other similar stocks in California. Consequently he must and will sell

CHEAP.

THE GOODS MUST BE

SOLD

AND ROOM MADE FOR THAT IMMENSE

STOCK,

Which is now on the way from France and Germany.

PIANO FORTES—From different Manufacturers, and warranted perfect in every particular.

BRAFS INSTRUMENTS—French and German, from the best makers.

VIOLINS—French, German and Italian at prices varying from 75 cents to \$50 each, with or without bows and cases.

GUITARE—With paper or wooden cases, if required prices greatly reduced.

Banjos, Flutes, Tambourines, Clarionets, Fifes, &c.

A large assortment, and every quality, varying from the cheapest to the very best—He is thereby enabled to suit every customer and market.

July 10th

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE
NOTIONS, &c.

No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of
FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and
Sell at the very Lowest Prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking
Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monnaies, &c.
Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEA BATHS! SEA BATHS STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS.

WARM AND COLD SEA BATHS, SWIMMING BATHS, and all kinds of MINERAL and ARTIFICIAL BATHS for the lungs and many other diseases,

ON MEIGGS' WHARF.

The first and only Sea Bathing establishment on the Pacific Ocean, where every convenience is found in the latest style, for the accommodation of bathers and invalids.

There is also attached a Warm Sea Bath for Ladies of the Hebrew faith, where they can bathe according to their religion, and which is connected with the sea.

This institution has now been in operation one year, and it has not only satisfied the expectations of the public, but has far exceeded the anticipations of the proprietor. The throng of sufferers and bathers has increased daily, and in consequence the bathing facilities have been extended and enlarged, and several important improvements have been made. Each bather has a separate room, where he can be properly cooled and rested.

The use of the Sea Baths is not a palliative, but positive remedy. It takes the disease at the root and eradicates it effectually. Hundreds of patients who have used these baths according to the proper directions have been healed; and some diseases that have baffled all other remedies, have been cured by the use of these baths in a short time.

Every kind of malady can be cured by these baths, and it is unnecessary to enumerate them here.

In connection with the Bathing Establishment is a HOTEL, containing a great many rooms elegantly fitted up for patients and bathers, and where they can lodge and receive medical aid and attendance. Merchants and Miners who visit San Francisco, either for business or on account of sickness, should not fail to go to the

Sea Bath Hotel,

Before they fall into the hands of the many quacks that abound in San Francisco.

Ladies and Gentlemen patronizing my establishment will find neatly furnished parlors, where every attention will be paid; and to bathers the utmost care will be rendered by polite female and male servants. These baths, in connection with the Sea-Water Douche will perform wonders; and as the price for their use, and lodgings at the hotel, is only from \$2 50 to \$5 per day, its benefits and blessings are alike accessible to the poor as well as the rich.

To convince the people of California that there is no humbuggery about the institution, I will append one of my cards of thanks that have been sent to me:

San Francisco, 10th Nov. 1856.

I here publicly state that I was afflicted for many months with severe bodily pains, from which I had no rest by day or by night. I consulted several eminent physicians in this city, but none could help me. I lost all my flesh, and looked like a skeleton. My husband thought it necessary to send me on to New York to try a cure. In this perplexity, I called on Dr. Bruns, who ordered me to take medicine four times, and try the sea baths, which soon restored me to health and vigor. I thank the Almighty that he has sent me to Dr. Bruns, under whose care I became healthy and strong. I consider it my duty thus publicly to make known my case, to let all sufferers know that Dr. Bruns is the man to relieve them of their bodily pain and to restore them to health.

MRS. GROSSMAN.

MAX GROSSMAN.

Every three minutes the omnibuses arrive at the establishment, from the centre and from the extreme part of the city.

DR. C. BRUNS,

Meiggs' Wharf, North Beach.

**DR. B. ROGERS,
CHIROPODIST,**
FROM PARIS.
Has the honor to inform the Public that he extracts, by a new procedure, Corns, Bunions, Nails that have entered the flesh, etc., without any cutting, and without pain. The operation is done in a few minutes, and there is no fear of their reappearance.

By his novel procedure, Dr. Rogers has succeeded in curing a great number of persons who have suffered for many years, from inflammation of the feet, which had occasioned them insufferable pain, and who immediately after the operation, have been able to walk with the greatest facility, and even in tight shoes.

Dr. Rogers can be Consulted Daily at his Residence, No. 148 Montgomery Street, 2d Floor, Between Clay and Merchant streets.

Dr. Rogers' Charges are
For attending on a person's feet, for one month—\$ 5 00
For Three Months, —————— 10 00
may fit.

THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

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Questions and Answers.

BY MONTGOMERY.

Flowers, wherefore do ye bloom?
—We strew thy pathway to the tomb.
Stars, wherefore do ye rise?
—To light thy spirit to the skies.
Fair Moon, why dost thou wane?
—That I may wax again.
O, Sun, what makes thy beams so bright?
—The word that said,—“Let there be light.”
Planets, what guides you in your course?
—Unseen, unfeet, unfailing force.
Nature, whence sprang thy glorious frame?
—My Maker call'd me, and I came.
O Light, thy subtle essence who may know?
—Ask not; for all things but myself I show.
What is you arch which everywhere I see?
—The sign of omnipresent Deity.
Where rests the horizon's all-embracing zone?
—Where earth, God's footstool, touches heaven,
his throne.
Ye clouds, what bring ye in your train?
—God's embassies,—storm, lightning, hail, or
rain.
Winds, whence and whither do ye blow?
—Thou must be born again to know.
Bow in the cloud, what token dost thou bear?
—That Justice still cries “strike,” and Mercy
“spare.”
Dews of the morning, wherefore were ye given?
—To shine on earth, then rise to heaven.
Rise, glitter, break; yet, Bubble, tell me why?
—To show the course of all beneath the sky.
Stay Meteor, stay thy falling fire!
—No, thus shalt all the host of heaven expire.
Ocean, what law thy chainless waves confined?
—That which in Reason's limits holds thy
mind.
Time, whither dost thou flee?
—I travel to Eternity.
Eternity, what art thou,—say?
—Time past, time present, time to come,—
to-day.
Ye Dead, where can your dwelling be?
—The house for all the living: come and see.
O Life, what is thy breath?
—A vapor lost in death.
O Death, how ends the strife?
—In everlasting life.

Tyranny of Fashion.

Fashion rules the world, and a most tyrannical mistress she is, compelling the people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable for her sake. She pinches our feet with shoes, or almost chokes us with a tight neckerchief, or nearly takes away our breath by tight lacing. She makes people stay up late at night when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them there in the morning when they ought to be up and doing. She makes it vulgar to wait upon one's self, and genteel to live idle and useless. She compels people to visit when they would rather stay home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty. She invades our pleasure, and intercepts our business. She persuades people to dress gayly, either on their own property or that of others; or whether agreeable to the word of God or the dictates of pride. She ruins health and produces sickness; destroys life and occasions premature death. She makes fools of parents, invalids of children, and servants of all. She is a torment to religion; nor can one be her companion and enjoy either. She is a despot of the highest grade, full of intrigue and cunning; and yet husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and servants, of every colour and every clime, have become her devotees, and vie with each other who shall be most ardent in their attachment.—Christian Sentinel.

RESTORING SPOILED MEAT.—A Frenchman named J. B. Richer has made many successful experiments in restoring spoiled meat, by scouring it in a chemical mixture to its proper sweetness. He is trying to induce the government to buy the invention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s Line.



Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall.

For New York and New Orleans.

DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO ST. WHARF.

The Splendid Steamship

SONORA,

R. L. WHITING, COMMANDER.

Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, On Thursday, Aug. 20, at 9 A. M.

PUNCTUALLY

A choice of berths on the Atlantic steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents, Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets. July 24

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

OCTOBER 1, 1856.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. SAMUEL SEYMOUR.

Steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. POOLE.

Steamer CONFIDENCE,

Steamer WILSON G. HUNT.

Steamer HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. CHADWICK.

Steamer BRAGDON, Capt. J. W. POLK.

Steamer URILDA, Capt. E. Z. CLARK.

Steamer CORNELIA, Capt. E. CONKLIN.

One or more of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day, at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted.) for

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,

Connecting with the Light Draft Steamers for

MARYSVILLE, COLUSI, and RED BLUFFS.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front Streets.

ap3 SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORIZET

Maltese Cross Champagne.

J. C. MORIZET, RHEIMS.

H. A. COBB, AGENT, San Francisco.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for the proprietors, Messrs. DE ST. MARQUAIS & CO., Rheims, France, has just received an invoice of the above celebrated Wine, and will continue, from this time, to receive the same by every arrival from France. H. A. COBB, ap3 No. 100 and 102 Montgomery Street.

FIRST QUALITY OF CAMPHENENE, BURNING FLUID, Sperm, Lard and Polar Oils, Manufactured and for sale by

GEORGE DIETZ & CO.

Office 132 Washington Street, San Francisco.

The late improvements in our CAMPHENENE and OIL WORKS enable us to manufacture a superior article of Camphene and Oil, which we can sell at less prices than any other manufacturer in the State.

We have constantly on hand desirable packages for shipping to the country or mines.

All goods shipped or delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

N. B.—Wholesome Dealers in Turpentine and 95 per cent ap3

STOTT & CO., Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil Manufacturers,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Lamps, Chimneys, Globes, Wick, Alcohol

Spirits, Turpentine, Axe-Grease, &c.

Office, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant.

N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.

ml3-tf

PAINTS,

Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,

BRUSHES, &c. &c.

We are regularly receiving and keep on hand the largest Stock in the City, and sell at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY,

86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89

Oregon Street.

ap3 JOSEPH SIMPSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

123 CLAY ST., Room 8, up stairs,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ap17

BANKING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

EXPRESS

AND

BANKING COMPANY,

OFFICE, Northwest Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco.

CAPITAL, \$600,000.

SEND, DAILY, TO ALL PARTS OF CALIFORNIA

WEEKLY—To Crescent City, Oregon, and the Southern Coast.

SEMI-MONTHLY—To the Atlantic States, in charge of Special Messengers, by the Panama and Nicaragua Steamer, connecting in New York with the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., West and Canada West. NATIONAL EXPRESS CO., East and West. HARNDEN EXPRESS CO., South and West. NATIONAL EXPRESS CO., North and Canada East. AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS & EXCHANGE COMPANY, England, Germany and France.

EXCHANGE

On all the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada

COLLECTIONS MADE

And General Express Business promptly attended to. LOUIS MCCLANE, J. General Agent for California.

G. W. BELL, Superintendent Banking Department. SAMUEL KNIGHT, Superintendent Express Department. tel 12

JOSEPH C. PALMER.

BANKER,

Corner of Washington and Kerney st, fronting the Plaza, San Francisco, California.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE on all the principle Eastern Cities. BULLION, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, etc., bought at the highest market rates.

Collections made and money transmitted, and all business connected with Banking transacted.

Agent in New York—JOHN COOK, Jr., 81 Broadway. may 8

SATHER & CHURCH, BANKERS, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF CLAY, DRAW AT SIGHT, IN SUMS TO SUIT,

ON—

Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New York Boston

Drexel & Co., Philadelphia Baltimore

Johnston, Brother & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

A. J. Wheeler, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.

State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

Maskell & Co., Exchange Rank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. M. Jones, Esq., Cashier, Louisville, Ky.

A. D. Hunt & Co., Detroit, Mich.

J. S. Lyell, Charleston, S. C.

H. W. Conner & Co., New Orleans

Brown, Johnston & Co., Montreal, Canada

—ALSO—

Exchange on London, Frankfort on the Main, Stuttgart, Germany

Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange, at current rates, and transact a general Banking Business.

E. M. DREXEL, Philadelphia.

P. SATHER,

E. W. CHURCH, San Francisco.

ap3

WAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BEEBE & CO., B. BEREND & CO., AUG. BELMONT, SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

New York, August, 1856.

All Business entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND BULLION Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of “KELLOGG & RICHTER” and “KELLOGG & HUMBERT,” of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for CORRECTNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BEEBE & CO.,

B. BEREND & CO.,

AUG. BELMONT,

SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

New York, August, 1856.

General Collector.

JOSEPH J. LABATT, long a resident of San Francisco, solicits Accounts, Bills, &c. for Collection.

REPERENCES:

Messrs. Jesse Seligman, cor. Battery and California sts.

Steinhardt & Co., 62 Sacramento st.

Dr. Crane, (Dentist,) 187 Clay st.

Dr. Gautier, California street.

Messrs. Harmon & Labatt, Att'y at Law, 101 Merchant st.

Can always be found at the office of the Weekly Gleaner, or at 101 Merchant st. et cetera.

may 22

STAMPS.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES Should be Marked—Men's clothes should be marked—Women's clothes should be marked—Girl's clothes should be marked—Every-body's clothes should be marked.

NOISY CARRIER, 123 Long-wharf.

Has a nice assortment, all with Roman letters.

je28

MEDICAL.

LITTLE & CO.,

“APOTHECARIES' HALL,”

No. 137 Montgomery Street.

W. M. B. LITTLE AND CHARLES L. HINCKLEY

are regularly educated Apothecaries—Graduates of Pharmaceutical Colleges, and are the oldest and most experienced DRUGGISTS in this city.

LITTLE & CO.

ATTEND exclusively to the Prescription and Family Medicine Business, and one of the firm is always in attendance, at all hours—DAY or NIGHT.

LITTLE & CO.

SELL only the best quality articles, and their prices are LOWER than any other establishment in this city.

LITTLE & CO.

EMPLOY no Boys or Inexperienced Persons in their establishment.

LITTLE & CO.

HAVE an elegant assortment of Toilet Articles, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, which are offered at exceeding low prices.

LITTLE & CO.

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1857.

Repositories of the Gleaner.

Copies of the GLEANER can be had at the News Depository of:

Messrs. HUTCHINS & RORRERFIELD'S,
146 Montgomery street.
ISAAC MARSH, Washington, near Sansome st.
MR. ULLMAN,
Cor. Sansome and Washington st., and at the Post Office Building.
Mr. JOHN H. STILL, Bookstore, 86 Kearny st., and corner Washington and Sansome streets.
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Nevada.—Mr. Geo. W. Welch.
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Notice to Postmasters.

We are under obligations to sundry Postmasters in the interior for giving us notice of the removal of our subscribers, and we hope their example will be generally followed. The Law makes this imperative on the Postmaster, but it is so seldom this duty is performed, that we heartily thank the officer for exercising his instructions.

FUNERAL AND WEDDING ADDRESSES.—To improve these solemn occasions by appropriate addresses, is highly desirable. It was the custom in Israel, from time immemorial, to speak to the assembled guests, at the bridal feast, and, as to funeral addresses, there are several exordia to such found in the Talmud, which are highly striking and affecting. We therefore greet it as a favorable phenomenon, to be asked to address assemblies, particularly at weddings.

But let it be known, that in this new country, instead of eulogia over the dead, we rather ought to expect monitorial addresses to the living; and such are rarely required. At weddings, unless sufficient data of the lives and connexions of the couple be furnished in time, and properly arranged local preparations be made, favorable impressions can rarely be expected.

It is rather embarrassing to be asked immediately previous to the ceremony, to address at the spur of the moment, without previous preparation, a couple, of whose country, parentage, history, education, associations and habits we know nothing at all, and the first view of one or the other of the parties to be joined, we have not had yet at all, or perhaps not earlier than ten minutes before the ceremony was to be performed.

We beg to inform our friends in future to manage such matters in the way it is done in other countries. Let due notice be given a few days before, with all such information that may furnish sufficient data to build upon, and let the local arrangements be properly prepared, so that the preparation and the association would make the ceremony more impressive, and consequently more improving and edifying.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.—The intimacy between the brazen-faced ruler of the French people, and the iron-headed autocrat of Russia, portends no good to the political liberty of Europe.

Disturbing the Dead.

The following account of the treatment of the Arab, Jewish, and Christian cemeteries by the French Government in Algeria, well deserves a place in our columns, as it received in others of our papers:

In and out among the rank masses of cactus and the late succulent grass, ran narrow, winding, rugged tracks. Once or twice I tried to leave these and make my way across the graves, but I soon found that either the jackals or the dogs had scratched so many deep holes, that this was anything but a safe proceeding. At the bottom I came upon a sandy cemetery, covered thickly with oblong tombs, which may have extended over some thirty or forty acres, and was without the slightest fence or enclosure. Rough donkeys and regimental horses were picking a scanty living from the dry, wiry grass on the graves. It was crossed in two directions by broad, new, macadamised roads. This I at first supposed to be the burying place where the better class of Arabs reposed in Allah. Examining one of the tombs, I was, however, astonished to find the inscription in Hebrew. Tomb after tomb I passed to the number of some thousands. They were all nearly of the same form, being covered by arched slabs of solid marble from four to six feet long by two broad, and on all were inscriptions beautifully cut some in the modern and some in the more ancient Hebrew character. Over the inscriptions on many of the larger tombs was the outstretched hand, a sign that there reposed one of the rabbis, teachers and leaders of the Jews in their place of exile.

For hundreds of years must many of these monuments have been carefully preserved and respected. The solid expensive blocks of marble of which they were composed, had been brought from Italy. And now how was the abomination of desolation made manifest. On the side of Algiers was a troop of some eighty or a hundred soldiers in undress busily at work. Crowbar and pickaxe and shovel were rapidly destroying all traces of antiquity. They had begun at the end near the city, and coming on in a straight line, they removed everything to the depth of five feet. Alas, poor Jews. Why were you so careful of the bodies of your fathers? Why did you build tombs with such strong, well-burnt bricks? Why adorn them with such valuable blocks of marble? The wild Arabs and piratical Moors respected your dead though they sometimes tortured the living. You little thought that the Christians would seek you out even in your exile and despoil the graves of many generations of your people. It is another instance of the oft-proved fact, that those who would sleep in peace must forgo the vanity of magnificent sepulchres, and be content to mingle obscurely with their mother earth. It would seem that the Jews having lowered the coffin into the ground, used to build upon it with strong brick work, which they carried to the height of two or three feet above the surface; on this they placed a heavy block of marble, so as to prevent, as far as human means would allow, the possibility of any desecration of the dead. Left to themselves in this dry climate, these monuments would last as long as the pyramids; some of them must already be many hundreds of years old. The French have made use of the place as their stone quarry. Down to the bones of the dead they remove every brick, and carry them off to build their houses; the marble blocks, with their quaint ornaments and ancient inscriptions, are sawn into slabs to make chimney pieces, or tables for the cafes. Thousands upon thousands of cartloads of bricks lie there, and tons upon tons of pure white marble. In a few years there will not be a trace left of this cemetery, and the suburbs of French Algiers will be seen rising over the bones of fifty generations of Jews. I asked the overseer of the military party how it was that such desecration was permitted. Perhaps my countenance expressed

my disapproval. At any rate the only explanation I could obtain was the shrug universally expressive of anything unpleasant, and the words "Le gouvernement le vent," sufficient authority and apology for anything in the eyes of a Frenchman. The Arab cemetery, I afterwards found, had once been as full of monuments as that of the Jews. It has already been completely ransacked; and is left a scene of utter ruin and desolation. Destruction seems to be the policy of the French in Algiers. Obliterate all traces of the past; let their be nothing that can remind the natives that they had a history before the French invasion, nothing to excite within them the slightest desire for their old independence. There can be little doubt that these means will be successful, and that Algeria will in due time become as thoroughly French as Paris itself.

Communication.

SACRAMENTO, August 4th, 1857.
To the President and members of the Hebrew Congregation, Sacramento.

GENTLEMEN—In consideration that the present income of your Congregation falls greatly short in comparison with the expences thereof, and animated with the most sincere wishes for its prosperity, I hereby tender you my resignation as reader teacher and Chochat, releasing you from a monthly expence of \$125, to which I was entitled by contract for the balance of eight months.

With the assurance of my hearty thanks for your kindness, which you have shown me while officiating in your Congregation for the last two years and a-half. I remain,

Your Obedient Servant,
A. GALLAND.

SACRAMENTO, August 4th, 1857.
To REV. A. GALLAND—

Dear Sir, Yours of this day was received, and in accepting your resignation of the office, over which you have so honorably presided for the last two years and a-half, I beg leave to assure you that the Congregation knows how to appreciate your generosity for doing so. I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you our esteem, and the kindest wishes for your future welfare.

Yours Respectfully, ARONSON.
Pres't Hebrew Cong'n Sac'co.

SACRAMENTO, August 4th, 1857.
WANTED.

A Chochat, whose income amounts to about \$50. a month. Qualified persons will please apply in writing within the next ten days, to the Pres't of the Hebrew Con'g Sacramento.

August 4th, 1857. ARONSON.

RESTORATION OF SACRIFICES IN JERUSALEM.—The following news, will not be without interest to our respected Jewish and Christian readers. In the monthly review of the *Volksschriften*, (an educational publication, published by Dr. Stein of Frankfort O. M. of April last,) the editor states, that he was apprised from Wurtemberg, that the Reverend Dr. Adler, of London, had written to his brother, the Rabbi of Obersdorf, that many pious Jews have in project to re-establish animal sacrifices at Jerusalem. The difficulty to overcome, is the collection of Shekalim from all the Jews, without which the sacrifices could not be considered Korban Tzibbur (congregational or universal sacrifices).—*Le Lien.*

ELEGANCE COMBINED WITH TASTE.—Ladies and gentlemen of superior aesthetic taste, may gratify this faculty by inspecting the elegant stock of Jewels, Diamonds, and Watches, at the Pioneer Jewelry Store, of Mr. H. M. Lewis, 189 Clay street, where they will find a stock of goods, that, with an exquisite elegance, combines a chasteness rarely to be met with.

DOUBLE HEADED SNAKE.—A garter snake, with two distinct heads, was killed by some Frenchmen near Murray Creek, Calaveras county, on Sunday, July 26th. They have it now preserved in spirits.

Foreign Intelligence.

RUSSIA.—The favorable reports about the more propitious disposition of the Czar towards the Jews is contradicted. However, we learn from the Z. et. T. quoted from the Vienna "Presse," which states from Brody, of May 5th: We learn from neighboring parts of Russia, that, according to a late Ukase, Jews were allowed to purchase nobility estates, (adelige Geter). A reliable report speaks of the purchase of Berdyzen (an important commercial place, and large city in the department of Riew) by one of the richest Jewish capitalists. The acquisition of such a place, by a Jew, cannot fail to influence their position considerably, for it is to be expected if the start is made, we shall soon hear of similar purchases. Nor is such a concession to Jews unlikely. As the policy of Austria found it advantageous to grant a similar right to Jews, to enhance the value of real estate, it may be Russia has the same end in view.

BRESLAU.—Dr. Ferdinand Cohn is the first Jew who has been appointed professor of philosophy at the university of that city.

Even in Russia Jews are entitled to professorships at the universities, and there was one appointed lately at St. Petersburg, a place where hitherto no Jews were allowed to reside. However, to the praise of Russia it must be said, that since Catharine's time, she was always a protectress of learning. Jewish physicians have received prominent appointments in the army, from which foreigners are not excluded after an examination before the faculty of St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIA.—Also the emperor of Austria favors Jewish establishments for learning, we have two seminaries for preparing teachers; and when one of these will be in full operation, expectations are held out by government for a Rabbinical seminary.

VIENNA.—A new Jewish paper appeared there lately called "Die Gerichts halle."

The late M. L. D. Koenigsburger left 200,000 florins for the purpose of erecting an educational establishment for poor Israelite girls of Austria. Every girl on leaving the school receives 250 florins. Dr. Mannheimer received one thousand florins from the committee for making the bye laws for the administration. One hundred and twenty thousand florins have been contributed in one day towards the enlargement of the burial ground.

The number of Jews, according to the last census, amounts to 16,000. The contributions of the Jewish population, towards the erection of the Protestant church, was considerable.

FRANKFORT.—The banker, B. H. Oppenheim, left a legacy of 500,000 florins towards the support of Jewish students and mechanics.

ALSACE.—Belford—a new synagogue, was consecrated at that place on the 22d of April last, which, for ornament ranks with one of the handsomest in existence. The chief Rabbi of Colmar, Mr. Klien, presided at the ceremony, editor of "Le Lien," assisted the local Rabbi, Mr. Lehman. The windows were crowded with spectators to see the procession move from the old to the new synagogue. It was headed by a military band and a file of soldiers were stationed from the bridge to the new Synagogue. The mayor, the city council, and several notabilities, were present at the ceremony. The synagogue was crowded by Jews and Christians. On the following Sabbath the three Rabbies preached. The whole proved highly creditable to both the Jewish and Gentile inhabitants of Belford.

NEWSTADT.—Mr. Samuel Frankel occupies, in his silk factory, 2000 workmen.

PROVINCE OF ROSEN.—Immense expenses have been made lately in the Province, in the erection and the restoration of synagogues.

GOLD.—Gold has been discovered in San Diego county, near Temecula.

Remarkable Case of Precocity.

We are far from giving credit to every thing that is published to excite our marvellousness. Nevertheless, however extraordinary certain facts may appear, when attested by numbers of witnesses, or even by some in whose justice and probity we cannot but rely, they ought not to be condemned as apocryphical merely on account of their appearing wonderful, which in other words means no more than occurring rarely. Let us consider what the creature, "whose days are but of a span's length," what he calls rare now, would have been called by him frequent had "his days been a thousand of years," where they are now but seventy—and had he been ubiquitous to see every instance of a rare occurrence of a similar kind. The creation of a globe, like that which we inhabit, appears a rare occurrence to us; but to eternal and ubiquitous beings, who at once could range through the immensity of time, and space, what would such an occurrence amount to, when we see thousands and millions have been called into existence. It is therefore the part of a wise man not to measure every thing by the standard of his reason and views; and, at best to say with Socrates—"I do not know." We give the following item from the German Journal:

"Arnold, a native of Culm, in Prussia, three and a-half years old, is now exhibiting in New York, who physically has, in every respect, reached his maturity. In respect to the growth of his hair, he has a full quantity; beard, and moustaches. The boy is thirty-two inches high, and about the same in circumference, and weighs ninety-six pounds. His age is testified by authenticated documents." This indeed is a singular attention at the lips of those who are rare cases, and though thousands of living witnesses in the east may be able to attest to its truth, a sceptic age will hardly believe it in the west. And yet we have before us a number of similar cases attested by irrefragable witnesses, and drawn from the most reliable sources, from which we select the following.

In 1695, as we read in the *Histoire de l'Academie*, there was near Mount Saint Claude, a boy who had been only six months old when he began to walk. At four years he had been in a state of perfect puberty; at seven he had had a beard; and at ten, at which period the fact was communicated to the academy, by a magistrate of Besancon, he had the stature of a man.

The *Mercure* for the month of November, 1735, gives an account of a child then eleven months of age, which was four feet and a-half in height, and more than forty inches broad. His arm was eight inches round at the wrist, and his other members large in proportion. He stood firmly on his legs, and could pronounce a few words, though with an imperfect articulation. Besides his mother's milk he drank a pint from the cow every day, and gnawed bread with avidity.

The Archduchess ceased him to be Bruxelles, where she directed medical men to examine him. These were of opinion, that having been born of the same size as other children, he could not live long, seeing the excess with which the resources of nature had been expended in so short a time. At first sight, it might be expected that children, growing thus early to a large size, should become giants. But, if at the same time they have the signs of puberty the contrary ought not to appear singular. In all animals, the arrival of puberty announces that of their state of perfection to be near. So that, when children grow in an extraordinary manner, it betrays only a development extraordinarily rapid, as in hot countries, and not a disposition to extraordinary bulk. To produce this, puberty, instead of accompanying this growth, ought to manifest itself only at the ordinary season, or later.

Other examples, which might here be cited, but which are less extraordinary than those

already given, prove only that nature is peculiarly liberal to certain subjects, giving the body extraordinary growth, and going greatly beyond her general laws; but the following will show that she sometimes goes as far in regard to the mind.

We read in the Life of Christian Henry Heineckein, written in German by his preceptor, Christian de Schoneith, that this child was born at Lubec on the 6th of February, 1721, and that he died on the 27th of June, 1725. His life, therefore, was of only four years and about five months duration. In this short space of time, he gave proofs of memory and understanding so extraordinary, that were they not attested by a very great number of irreproachable witnesses, it would be difficult to resolve on giving credit to all the facts related on these subjects.

At ten months he began to speak; and this on occasion of seeing several prints, of which he desired an explanation. This was given; and it was suddenly observed that he looked spoke. In the end, he succeeded, but not without effort, in pronouncing, syllable for syllable, all that was said. From that time, his progress was extremely rapid; since, at twelve months old, he knew the principal events of the five books of Moses; at thirteen, the history of the Old Testament; and at fourteen, that of the New. In the month of September, 1723, he had acquired so exact a knowledge of history, ancient and modern, that he could make pertinent replies to various questions. He also filled his memory with a great number of Latin words, and succeeded in speaking that language with much facility. Some time after, he learned the French tolerably well; and at the beginning of his fourth year, he was far advanced in the knowledge of the genealogy of the principal Houses of Europe. A great part of his fourth year was employed in traveling through Denmark, where he was admired by all the court, and where he very gracefully harangued the King and Princes of the blood. On returning to Lubec, he learned to write, and in a very short space of time; but, after languishing some months, he died at the epoch above mentioned. There was a remarkable contrast between the extraordinary talents of this child and the delicacy of its complexion. Another thing was equally remarkable; this was, that it had been weaned a few months before its death, having always shown the utmost repugnance to every species of food exclusive of milk, and being particularly fond of that of its nurse.

A child which promised infinitely was in like manner lost, at the age of ten years. It was the son of a physician of Jenna, and by name Chriphil Leberecht Dexter. It died on the 12th of December, 1706. Its posthumous works, in German, were afterwards published. They consisted of pious treatises, in which there is said to be simplicity united with good sense.

SUGAR IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—After Louisiana, New York produces the greatest quantity of sugar of any State in the Union. The estimate for this year is twenty millions of pounds, valued at \$2,500,000. The produce of maple sugar for the whole Union is estimated at 65,500,000 pounds, worth \$8,562,500. The increased price has stimulated the production lately.

CHOCOLATE.—The roasted cocoa nut made into paste, by pounding it in a heated mortar with sugar and aromatics, and cast in tin moulds, in which it concretes into cakes on cooling. The term is derived from two Indian words, choco, sound, and alte, water; because of the noise made in its preparation. Chocolate is nutritive and wholesome if taken in moderation, but it is sometimes apt to disagree with weak stomachs, especially those that are easily affected by oily substances.

IMMIGRATION.—Besides the 1100 Chinamen arrived lately, it is said that we may expect some 2000 more during the season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE DIETZ & CO.

132, Washington Street,



CAMPHENINE AND OIL MANUFACTURERS

Importers and Dealers in

ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID, AND

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Campene and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicks.

All articles in our line we will sell at the lowest market prices.

su 7

JOSEPH KIRNAN,

[Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon of

NICKERSON & LOVETT,

Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.

HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alterations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.

It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no assurances will be required. To all others, he simply says—

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

jy 31-tl

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, EMBROIDERY, &c.

A N ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN YOUNG LADY, WHO has yet some hours to spare, is desirous of devoting them to giving instruction in Piano, Embroidery, and other Accomplishments. Schools, and families, who may have occasion for her services may apply at her domicil, at Mr. T. TAYLOR'S Union street, second house above Powell, or may leave orders at the office of the Gleaner, No. 133 Clay street.

jy 31-3m

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Corner Washington and Dupont streets,

PRICES TO SUIT.

MR. HENRY BUSH has, since his several residence on this city, gained and secured the custom and confidence of, not only his countrymen, the German portion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses in different styles and sizes.

His prices, from the moderate sum of \$1 up to \$25, render it within the reach of almost every body to have a good likeness taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to surprise a loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe.

jy 10

A Loan of \$2000.

THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be disposed of as a loan on good security. Parties whom this interest may apply to

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and in all kinds of

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COFFEE SALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

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AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

GEORGE W. CHAPIN & CO.,
General Agency and Employment Office,

Northeast corner of Kearny and Clay sts.,

NEXT TO MOSSE'S BOOK STORE.

Under the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association, San Francisco, find employment for all kinds of help—House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, Clerks, Teachers, etc. Country Orders promptly attended to.

With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency, Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Negotiate Loans, etc.

jy 24

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Importers and Dealers in

German, French, English,

AND

AMERICAN FANCY GOODS,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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SAMUEL ADAMS,

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DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

Northeast corner Clay and Dupont sts.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND ONE OF THE largest assortments of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Approved Popular Medicines of the day, and additions continually made. Among them are

The Celebrated German Tonic and AROMATIC BITTERS.

An infallible remedy for Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Impurities of the Blood, &c. &c., and an Elegant, Salubrious and Wonderful Restorative in Diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs.

VIRTUES OF THE GERMAN BITTERS.

In all Diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs the German Tonic and Aromatic Bitters surpass any medicine that has ever been devised. By a peculiar process of German Chemistry, they possess the power of warming and invigorating the functions of the Stomach, while they diminish the feverish sensibility of the nerves and fibre.

DEVOTION'S LEXIPYRETA

Stands unrivaled as a cure for Fever and Ague.

MINERAL WATER.

Seltzer, Congress and Napa.

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EUREKA PANACEA AND Vegetable Depuratory.

For the cure of diseases arising from the IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, such as Scrofulous, Lepræ, and Cutaneous Affections, Biles, Salt Rheum, Rash, Pimples on the Face, Prickly Heat, Fever and Miners' Sores, Scorbutic Affections from an injurious use of Mercury, imprudence in life, and from the change of climates.

The ingredients comprising this invaluable Depuratory have long been successfully used by the proprietor, as many who have applied to him can testify, and are among the most efficacious remedies known in the vegetable world. Price \$2 per bottle. For sale by

SAMUEL ADAMS,

Druggist and Apothecary, corner Clay and Dupont streets.

jel2-tf

German Purgative Pills.

PREPARED BY

SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist and Apothecary,

Corner Clay and Dupont streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THESE PILLS were prepared to meet the wants of those requiring a safe and reliable Family Pill, and being prepared in this State, lose none of their virtues, which Pills are liable to in passing through the tropics.

They are confidently recommended in all cases where the stomach and bowels require evacuation, in Costiveness, Bilious Diseases, Dyspepsia, Headache, Rheumatic Attacks, Nausea, etc., etc., and particularly recommended for Suppression, Irregularities and Female Complaints, generally. They are purely vegetable.

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THE CALIFORNIA



KILLING PAPER

For the Destruction of Flies, Mosquitoes, Gnats, and other Insects; it is simple in its use and killing in its effect. Price 12¢ cents a sheet. Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

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THIS PILE REMEDY HAS BEEN PREPARED BY the subscriber for six years, and no article he has sold has afforded such immediate and effectual relief.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

THE WEEKLY GLEANER

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

Britannia and Plated Ware,
CUTLERY AND LOOKING GLASSES,
No. 152 Kearny Street,
In F. Argenti's Brick Building, corner of Commercial St.,
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Martin A. Blumenthal,
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Particular attention paid to packing Goods for the
Interior or Coast Trade.

R. KRAMBACH,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
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Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff street,
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BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
Corner of Battery and Commercial Streets and
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A full supply of Berkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots,
ap3 Shoes and Gaiters.

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NIGHT CARRIER'S 122 LONG WHARF, second house
N. above Leidesdorff street, or a few doors below Mont-
gomery street.
GOLD PENS—
Silver short, extra cases, retail at \$2.00 each
GOLD ENGRAVING PENS—
Silver extra cases, retail at \$3.00 each
GOLD DOUBLE ENGRAVING PENS—
Silver double extra cases, retail at \$4.00 each
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COFFINS, HEARSSES, COACHES, ITALIAN
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UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FUR-
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Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies for ship-
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will make to order every variety
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Surgical Instruments,
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Our Stock contains always the latest European and
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Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
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**BOYSEN BROTHERS,
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CANDY MANUFACTURERS,

No. 136 Kearny Street,

Factory, Second street, below Minna.

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW
Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture of
Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B. would call the attention of the public and the trade to the magni-
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Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their
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they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.

Mercer & Bernheim,
Remember—136 Kearny street.
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Washington Market Grocery.

No. 137 Washington Street.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS
well known establishment
brings to the notice of
his Customers and the Public that, besides a
large store of usual articles as Teas, Coffees,
and Spices, of superior qualities, wholesale and
retail, he will supply, in quantities to suit,
Dried Fruit and Preserves of all kinds—as
Cherries, Apples, Peaches, Plums, etc.

Farina, Oatmeal and Buckwheat, fresh
ground here, and other farinaceous provisions.
Anchovies, Dutch Herrings, Sardines, etc.
Orders from City and Country Customers
will be punctually attended to, on his known
liberal terms.
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ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,

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IN

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JEWELRY,

DIAMONDS,

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SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS,

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WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of
every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of
the best manufacturers; QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND
WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order,
by skillful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between
Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

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JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS.

SILVER WARE

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

WATCHES repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing
articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accom-
panied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on
their being of the best quality; and selected with care;
and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as
satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had
been selected under their own supervision
feb 8

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH MAKERS,

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and
beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as
Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

silver candlesticks;

silver cake baskets,

silver waiters,

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silver cups,

silver napkin rings, etc., etc.

Also—Silver Plate Ware, which we offer for sale at
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A Card.

Parties who wish to save their teeth
or to have new ones inserted, are politely re-
quested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor
of the Express Building, corner of Mont-
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pared to undertake any mechanical or medi-
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extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to
order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card
may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the
dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens
of his work.

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C. C. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

AND

Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

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Block Work.

OFFICE, corner Sacramento and Montgomery
streets.

(Entrance same as to Vance's Daguerrean Rooms.)

Business hours from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

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DR. H. AUSTIN,

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DENTIST.

175 WASHINGTON STREET,

Next door to the Marble Building, between Mont-
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All operations skillfully performed, and at greatly
reduced prices.

Advice gratis.

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Goldsmith House,
No. 109 Sacramento Street,
Goldsmith & Stern, Proprietors.

TRAVELERS and FAMILIES will find this House one
of the most desirable, as it is centrally located. The
Tables are always supplied with the best the market
affords, and the Proprietors will spare no pains to make
it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the city.
feb 18 ff

NEW YORK HOTEL,
CORNER OF
Battery and Commercial Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
BACHMAN & ELSASSER,
PROPRIETORS.

MRS. STODOLE'S
BOARDING AND LODGING HOUSE,
CENTRALLY LOCATED at Cor. Sansome
and Hallock St. will be prepared to accom-
modate Boarders and Lodgers on very reasonable
terms. Mrs. S. always keeps an excellent Table
supplied with the best the market ever affords:
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BARRY & PATTEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
161 and 168 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Strictly Kosher Meat.
ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rosette House.
The PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and
the public that he has recently opened the above House,
formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has under-
gone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to
make it a comfortable Home to those who will favor him
with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial
community, there is no need for any comment as regards
the table.

Kosher Meat.
B. ADLER,
RECOMMENDS HIS EXCELLENT AS-
sortment of Prime KOSHER MEAT. He
has always on hand a good supply of Smoked
Meats, Tongues, Sausages, etc.

As also a great quantity of these articles
prepared for Pesah.

Orders from the country will be attended to
with the greatest punctuality.

The Shochat employed by him is Mr. Isaac
Goldsmith.

jan 23
Corner of Sacramento and Dupont st.

KOSHER MEAT.
Y. ABRAHAM,
BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont,
In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.

JUVENILE.



Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature too.

But, children, you should never let
Such angry passions rise;
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes.

Redeeming the Time.

Since I must soon part forever
From the joys of time and sense;
Let it be my first endeavor
To prepare for going hence.

What though I am young and healthy,
Children less and younger die;
Though my friends were great and wealthy,
Low as others I must lie.

My kind teachers often tell me
That I have a soul to save.
Should I suffer sloth to hold me,
When I am hast'ning to the grave?

Let me seize each moment rather,
And improve it ere it flies;
Active, till my heavenly Father,
Calls me to those upper skies.



Ambition.

WARNING AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

I. WARNING.

I know you like to excel, to be able to do what other children cannot do; you like to be noticed—you are pleased to think that other children look upon you as being more than they are. I am not going to tell you now how far this desire may be right or wrong, how far you may go in this desire without injury to yourself and others—nor am I now going to point out the many ways which are open to you, for showing yourself better than others. I shall merely, in the first place, warn you against one way in which I want you not to be distinguished from others; and then I will tell you a beautiful and true story how a good child showed herself able to do what others could do, and which I wish you to notice and imitate.

Now, in the first place, I shall warn you from the desire of being noticed above others, for taking offence at, or resenting what you may think, or what may indeed be an injury done to you. There are some boys and girls—and men too—who are continually troubled, and do continually trouble and injure others, because they think others have offended them, and for this they must make them feel for it. They are always as bitter as gall—they have always some one whom they wish to

injure, whom they wish to make feel what they can do in injuring; whom they wish to be hurt, and even ruined. Such children are on every occasion, found to be ready to hurt others, and they will work hard at it, while, where the question is to do good, to assist, to sacrifice some of their comforts to that of their playmates, who may have showed them many favors, and done them a great deal of good, you never see them try hard or try at all at that. It seems they wish to show their being powerful in opposing, in troubling and hurting, and never in doing good. Now, my dear child, God has made man frail and sinful, depending on the kindness of others, on the mercy of his Creator, and such vengeful and spiteful feelings are sinful—they embitter the lives of those who harbor them, and fall heavy on those against whom they are directed.

I know some boys, who will always, on the first real or imaginary offence, start up, like that bird, which, when a bird he does not like comes near him, will be immediately roused, and fly at him, and treat him unsparingly. You well know of what bird I speak—it is that animal that always croaks, and wants to be heard. Beloved child, never try to be notorious among your fellow scholars and playmates, for this quality; never let such propensities torment you, and injure or ruin others; never associate with such excitable boys—with boys that, like brimstone, immediately take fire, and burn all around them. Dear child, fly the company of such boys, their society is dangerous, and to give way to such feelings is wicked.—God, for wise ends, may well have intended the animal I alluded to, to have such irritable and fighting dispositions, but He never meant men to be so, as you may easily see by comparing the make of man and that bird. Look at your foot: do you find there such a hard, horny, pointed part, called the spur, as that bird has? Surely not! Well, this must at once teach you that you are not made to strike like the ox, nor to fight like that animal with spurs. But you wish to make yourself noticed and felt, let it be in doing good to others, in conferring bounties, and manifesting love, forbearance, and kindness; any child can hurt, resent and wound, and be distinguished for malicious qualities. Therefore do not aim at a notoriety which any one may acquire; never be you known in the company of your companions to be like the bird of morning—to desire to lord it above all, to be heard above all,—and to be in the opposition to all.

We come now to the encouragement, to what we want you to excel in.

II. ENCOURAGEMENT.

If you want to be more and better than others imitate little Mary, whose story I give you from a very good book, though, if ever you should read it, you may find many things in it which do not please you, I yet call it very good, we never ought to reject the good merely on account of its not being all good, if we were to act thus, we could keep but few things, we would have to change continually. And if we were to be dealt with in such a manner by God, I mean if we were to be refused by God because we are not all good, you, and your father, and your mother, and all men, would be rejected, for we

all, though ever so good, have yet a great many faults. And so I want you never to commit the foolish and ungodly act of turning off what is good, because it is not all good. Now the good book to which I refer is called Arvine's Cyclopedias of moral and Religious Anecdotes, from which I give you the following story.

A Kiss for a Blow.

I once lived in Boston, says Mr. Wright, and was one of the city school committee.

One day I visited one of the primary schools. There were about fifty children in it, between four and eight years of age.

"Children," said I, "have any of you a question to ask to-day?"

"Please tell us," said a little boy, "what is meant by 'overcoming evil with good'?"

"I am glad," said I, "you have asked me that question; for I love to talk to you about peace, and show you how to settle all difficulties without fighting."

I went on, and tried to show them what the precept meant, and how to apply it, and carry it out. I was trying to think of something to make it plain to the children, when the following incident occurred.

A boy about seven, and his sister about five years old, sat near me. As I was talking, George doubled up his fist, and struck his sister on her head, as unkind and cruel brothers often do. She was angry in a moment, and raised her hand to strike him back. The teacher saw her, and said, "Mary, you had better kiss your brother." Mary dropped her hand, and looked up at the teacher as if she did not fully understand her. She had never been taught to return good for evil. She thought if her brother struck her, she, of course, must strike him back. She had always been taught to act on this savage maxim, as most children are. Her teacher looked very kindly at her and George, and said again, "My dear Mary, you had better kiss your brother. See how angry and unhappy he looks!" Mary looked at her brother. He looked very sullen and wretched. Soon her resentment was gone and love for her brother returned to her heart. She threw both her arms around his neck and kissed him. The poor boy was wholly unprepared for such a kind return for his blow. He could not endure the generous affection of his sister. It broke his heart, and he burst out crying. The gentle sister took the corner of her apron and wiped away his tears, and sought to comfort him, by saying, with most endearing sweetness and generous affection—"Don't cry, George, you did not hurt me much!" But he only cried the harder. No wonder:—It was enough to make any body cry.

I hope that whenever you wish to be noticed, to be distinguished you will have the two pictures before you, that of the spurred bird to warn you, and that of our little Mary, to encourage you.

For the credit of virtue it must be admitted that the greatest evils which befall mankind are caused by their crimes.

We sometimes make frivolous complaints of our friends to justify beforehand our own fickleness.

New Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The Postmaster General has just issued a new table of instructions to Postmasters, in which he fixes the rate of single letters of half an ounce, or under, to Great Britain at 24 cents.

Ditto to any part of Germany, by closed mail, 30 cents.

Ditto to most parts of Germany by the Braden line direct, 15 cents.

Ditto for quarter ounce letters to Germany, via France, 21 cents.

Ditto for quarter ounce letters to any part of France, or Algeria, 15 cents.

Pre-payment optional in all cases.

The rates of letters to Canada, and the other British North American provinces is 10 cents, prepayment optional.

The following instructions in regard to printed matter will be useful to many of our readers:

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American provinces, or published in those provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular pre-paid quarterly postage rates of the United States, to and from the line, which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense."

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 2d., Mr. Philip Cowan, of Chinese Camp, to Miss Anna Born, of this city.

BIRTHS.

In this city, August 5th, Ernestine, the wife of Mr. A. Ephraim, of a daughter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For back numbers and complete files apply at our office.

Payments.

We sincerely hope that our friends will not take it amiss, when we send them a polite note asking for the dues to the GLEANER, since business of more importance prevents many from attending to so small a matter. Let a polite demand meet with a polite answer. By not returning a paper when received, the party is considered a subscriber.

Congregation Sherith Israel.

THE ABOVE CONGREGATION INTENDS to engage a Reader, the Election, will take place on Chol Moed Succoth.

Candidates will apply in writing to B. J. Baruch 151 Clay Street.

Opportunity will be given before the election to applicants to read, during Sabbath and the coming Holy days. For particulars apply to Mr. Jacob Rich, President of the congregation.

By order B. J. BARUCH, Sec'y.

San Francisco, July 12th 1857.

CHEBEH BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHAH.

This Society will hold their regular meeting at the Hall of "Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 6½ o'clock, p. m., precisely.

L. KING, President.
SIMON CRANE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The above society will hold their regular meeting next SUNDAY, August the 9th. Every member is expected to be present, as business of importance will be transacted.

au 7 S. CRANE, Sec'y.

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. E. Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

ap24 H. HERZOG Secretary.